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ISSUES FACING GEORGIA

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Georgia's Changing Age Structure

by
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Georgians are living longer than ever before. The percentage of Georgians aged 65 years and over has tripled since the turn of the century. In 1900 roughly 3 percent of the state's population were 65 years of age and older; by 1980 that figure had increased to almost 10 percent, indicating that about one out of 10 Georgians was 65 years old or older. Nation-wide, persons 65 years and over account for about 11 percent of the population.

Changes in the age structure have far-reaching social and economic effects, because older people frequently are no longer active in the labor force and generally have different needs than the rest of the population. These include specialized health care, appropriate housing, financial assistance and planning, and recreation facilities.

This report examines Georgia's changing age structure. It also presents the state's median age for 1970 and 1980, along with the percentage of the population under 16 and over 65 years of age. Several sets of Dependency Ratios [1] are used to examine the age structure. In addition, the implications of the changing age structure on local government, business, education and community life are discussed.

Georgians Are Younger

Compared to people in other states and the nation, Georgians are younger, as evidenced by their lower median age. [2] Table 1 shows that in 1980 the median age in Georgia was 28.6 years compared to 30.0 years for the nation. Historically, Georgia's population has been younger than the national average. According to Figure 1, the median age in both Georgia and the United States has increased steadily since 1900. In 1900, the median age in Georgia was 18.9 years, compared to 22.9 for the nation.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population 65 years old and over for Georgia and the U.S. from 1900 to 2000. In 1980, 9.5 percent of Georgia's population were 65 years old and over, compared to 11.3 percent for the rest of the country. By the year 2000 the percentage of persons over age 65 in Georgia is expected to increase to 10.7 percent.

Age and Race

A pronounced difference exists between the median age of whites and blacks in Georgia. Table 1 indicates that while the median age for whites in 1980 was 30.5 years, it was only 24.2 years for blacks. In addition, 34.5 percent of the black population was under 16 years of age, compared to 25.8 percent for whites. Conversely, only 8.1 percent of the black population were 65 years old and over, while 10 percent of the white population belong to this age group. Blacks in Georgia and the nation generally have a lower life expectancy

than whites. In 1983, the life expectancy at birth for blacks was 69.6 years, compared to 75.2 years for whites.

Age and Sex Distribution

An age-sex pyramid is a useful tool to analyze the age structure of a population. It illustrates the proportion of each age group by sex within the population. Figure 3 shows Georgia's age and sex pyramid for 1980. The percent change for each age group from 1970 to 1980 also is shown at the right side of the pyramid.

The narrow base at the bottom of the pyramid indicates a decline in the birth rate during the past 15 to 20 years. Equally obvious, the bulges formed by the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups illustrate the high birth rates of the 1950's and 1960's. The small numbers of people in the 40-44 and 45-49 age groups may be due partly to the out-migration of Georgians in these age-groups, but more likely are the result of relatively low birth rates during the Depression years.

The imbalance in the sex ratio is especially noticeable in the older age categories. The higher number of elderly females is caused by the higher death rates of men. On the average, women live six to seven years longer than men.

The figures along the right side of the age pyramid show the percent change from 1970 to 1980 for all age categories. These figures indicate a modest decrease in the population under 15 years of age and a relatively large increase for persons 65 and over.

State and National Dependency Ratios

Dependency Ratios provide additional information on the age structure of a population. The young and old in any population are not totally self-supporting and must depend on the working-age population for support. The Youth Dependency Ratio is the ratio or proportion of persons 15 years old and younger per 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of persons 65 years old and over per 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Youth Dependency Ratio added to the Age Dependency Ratio results in the Total Dependency Ratio. This measure shows the number of persons traditionally considered of non-working age to be supported by 100 working-age persons.

Table 1 shows the Dependency Ratios for the United States and Georgia. In Georgia in 1970, there were 53.2 persons 15 years old and younger for every 100 working age persons 16 to 64 years old, compared to 51.1 for the U.S. In 1980 the Georgia figure decreased to 40.9 compared to 38.0 for the nation. The Age Dependency Ratio, however, increased for both Georgia and the United States. These figures indicate the declining birth rates and the growing proportion of older persons in Georgia and the United States.

The Sex Ratio measures the number of males per 100 females. Georgia's ratio of 93.5 in 1980 was near the national figure of 94.5. This measure has remained relatively steady in both Georgia and the United States since 1970. The larger number of females is the result of shorter life expectancy, higher accidental death rate and homicide rate for males.

The Sex Ratio for the population 65 and over indicates the number of males per 100 females 65 years and older. In 1980, Georgia's sex ratio among persons 65 and older was 61.9, a decrease from 64.5 in 1970. The declining sex ratio among persons aged 65 and over is another indicator of the higher proportion of females among the older population.

Georgia's elderly population will continue to increase in the future. The growth will slow somewhat during the next decade, because of the relatively low birth rates during the Depression years of the 1930s. A steep increase of the older population will occur between the years 2010 and 2030 when the large number of persons born between 1946 and 1964 (the baby boom generation) will reach age 65. Figure 2 shows the projected numbers of persons 65 and over for the years 1990 and 2000 in Georgia and the nation. The figures for Georgia are expected to reach 10.4 percent by 1990 and 10.7 percent by 2000.[3]

Age in Georgia by County

An examination of the age structure in Georgia by counties reveals several interesting patterns. Table 2 shows the median age in Georgia for 1970 and 1980 by county. The 10 counties with the lowest median age in 1980 were Burke, Peach, Charlton, Lowndes, Dougherty, Long, Bulloch, Clarke, Liberty and Chattahoochee. Four of these are metropolitan counties.[4] The median age in these counties ranges from a high of 26.7 years old to a low of 21.3 years old, compared to the state median age of 28.6 years old. Counties with a relatively low median age such as Peach, Lowndes, Clarke, Dougherty, Liberty, Bulloch and Chattahoochee Counties either have a military base or a college or university which attract large numbers of younger adults.

The ten counties with the highest median age are Franklin, Gilmer, Harris, Upson, Union, Rabun, Glascock, Fannin, Towns and Taliaferro. The median age in these counties ranged from 35.3 years old to 32.4 years old. All of these counties are non-metropolitan. Six out of the 10 counties are located in the Georgia mountains, which have experienced high rates of in-migration of retired persons. The remaining counties are in the Piedmont, which has undergone relatively high rates of out-migration of young adults.

In Figure 4 the percentages of the population 65 and older for all 159 of Georgia's counties were

divided into five categories and mapped.[5] It is easy to see not only counties but areas of the state with concentrations of high percentages of older Georgians. Table 3 lists the counties (in alphabetical order) by their percentile rankings.

The 10 counties with the highest percentages of the population 65 years and over include Telfair, Fannin, Union, Wilcox, Randolph, Candler, Clay, Towns, Glascock and Taliaferro. Five of these counties are located in South Georgia, three are in the mountains and two in the Piedmont. These are all predominantly rural counties where the rate of the population growth between 1970 and 1980 was less than the state's rate of 19 percent. The exceptions are Union and Towns Counties where apparently the out-migration of working age persons from these counties was compensated for by the in-migration of retired persons. The median age in 1980 in Towns County was 35.2 years old and 33.2 years old in Union County.

Counties with the lowest percentage of the population over 65 years of age are in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), with the exception of Liberty County. These include Lee, Dougherty, Fayette, Cobb, Houston, Gwinnett, Columbia, Clayton and Chattahoochee. The low percentage of persons 65 and over in these counties may be due in part to the in-migration of working-age persons. For example, Liberty and Chattahoochee Counties both have military installations. With the exception of Chattahoochee County (whose population decreased by 15.8 percent between 1970 and 1980) and Dougherty County (whose population increased by only 12.6 percent between 1970 and 1980), the population grew dramatically in these counties. For example, Fayette, Gwinnett and Liberty Counties had growth rates exceeding 100 percent between 1970 and 1980.

The county with the highest percentage of persons 65 and over in 1980 was Taliaferro with 21.0 percent, while Chattahoochee was the lowest with 0.8 percent. The Georgia figure was 9.5 percent.

Table 2 also shows the percentage of the population under 16 years of age by county in 1980. In Georgia, 26.3 percent of the population were under 16 years of age. The 10 counties with the highest percentage of population under 16 years were Clinch, Douglas, Hancock, Turner, Brantley, Burke, Schley, Mitchell, Bryan and Charlton. Douglas County is the only metropolitan county in this group and is the most populous. Only three other counties (Bryan, Burke and Mitchell) have more than 10,000 inhabitants. Douglas and Hancock Counties are located in the Piedmont, while the other eight counties are all in South Georgia. The percentages range from 30.6 percent in Clinch, Douglas and Hancock to 31.6 percent in Charlton.

The 10 counties with the lowest percent population under 16 years of age include White, Fulton, Baldwin, Lumpkin, Habersham, Fannin, Rabun, Chattahoochee, Towns and Clarke. Three of these counties are metropolitan counties (Clarke, Chattahoochee and Fulton), and six are mountain counties. Fannin and Towns Counties are also among the 10 counties with the highest percentage of persons aged 65 years old and over.

County Dependency Ratios

County Dependency Ratios are useful measures of how many dependent residents there are per 100 working age persons. These measures are particularly useful when compared to state and national figures. The Youth Dependency Ratio is the number of persons under 16 years old for every 100 persons between 16 and 64 years old. As shown in Table 2, the Youth Dependency Ratio decreased dramatically from 1970 to 1980 in all counties, except in Chattahoochee, the home of Fort Benning. Figure 5 displays the Youth Dependency Ratio by county.[6] Values ranged from a low of 25.9 for Clarke County to a high of 54.5 for Schley County. Except for Douglas County (Youth Dependency Ratio of 48.5 in 1980), the other counties with a high percentage of their population under 16 years of age also have high Youth Dependency Ratios. Table 2 and Table 4 show that the 10 lowest county Youth Dependency Ratios in Georgia are well below the U.S. figure of 38.6 and Georgia's ratio of 40.9. Counties with the lowest Youth Dependency Ratios include five metropolitan counties (Clarke, Chattahoochee, DeKalb, Fulton and Cobb) and five non-metropolitan counties (Towns, Lumpkin, Baldwin, Habersham and Bulloch). Three of these are North Georgia mountain counties, two are located in South Georgia and five are located in the Piedmont. All of the metropolitan counties in this group have a high concentration of young adults either in the military or attending colleges and universities.

The Age Dependency Ratio for each county is shown in Table 5 and Figure 6.[7] This ratio is the number of persons aged 65 and over for every 100 persons 16 to 64 years old. The Age Dependency Ratio in 1980 ranges from 1.1 in Chattahoochee to 38.2 in Taliaferro, which also has the highest percentage of persons 65 years and over. Counties with the lowest Age Dependency Ratios include Chattahoochee, Liberty, Clayton, Columbia, Gwinnett, Cobb, Houston, Fayette, Douglas and DeKalb. All but Liberty County are metropolitan counties. Liberty County is the location of Fort Stewart, which has a large number of young adults in the military. Highest Age Dependency Ratio counties include Taliaferro, Glascock, Clay, Randolph, Candler, Brooks, Towns, Wheeler, Wilcox and Calhoun. These counties are characterized as quite rural and have relatively low per capita incomes. In Georgia, the Age Dependency Ratio increased between 1970 and 1980 from 13.3 to 14.7. In 28 counties, however, the Age Dependency

Ratio decreased between 1970 and 1980; 11 of these were metropolitan counties and 17 were non-metropolitan counties. A decrease in the Age Dependency Ratio results from the in-migration of younger persons, high birth rates or both. The decreases range from 0.4 in Jasper to 6.1 in Long County. Effingham County alone had no change.

Increases in the Age Dependency Ratio may result from the in-migration of persons 65 years old and over, out-migration of the working-age population and the general aging of the population. County increases range from a low of 0.3 in Jones and Pierce Counties to a high of 7.4 in Upson County.

The Total Dependency Ratio is the sum of the Youth and the Age Dependency Ratios. Figure 7 and Table 6 shows the Total Dependency Ratio for 1980 by county.[8] The 10 counties with the highest Total Dependency Ratio are Taliaferro, Brooks, Wheeler, Dooly, Early, Clay, Schley, Hancock, Randolph and Turner Counties. Hancock and Taliaferro are in the Piedmont; the others are all located in South Georgia. Total Dependency Ratios for all of these counties are 20 or more points above the state figure of 55.6. All of these counties are predominantly rural and have relatively low per capita incomes. Taliaferro County had the highest Total Dependency Ratio of 82.4, followed by Brooks County with 80.5. This means that for every 100 persons of working age in Taliaferro County, there are 82.4 persons under 16 or 65 and over.

Counties with high Total Dependency Ratios are faced with many responsibilities different from those confronting counties with low Total Dependency Ratios. These responsibilities include the building of schools and recreational facilities and the development of health care facilities. These types of projects require large expenditures for construction and maintenance and can easily become an economic burden on local governments if there is not an adequate tax base to support them.

Counties with the lowest Total Dependency Ratios include Bulloch, Lumpkin, Richmond, Houston, Clayton, DeKalb, Cobb, Liberty, Clarke and Chattahoochee. All but Liberty, Lumpkin and Bulloch Counties are located in Metropolitan Statistical Areas. These counties have Total Dependency Ratios four or more points below the state figure of 55.6.

Counties with low Total Dependency Ratios generally have concentrations of special populations (such as colleges and military installations), which create different needs and problems. This applies to seven of the 10 counties with the lowest Total Dependency Ratios. The other three counties (Clayton, Cobb and DeKalb) are suburban metropolitan counties, home to Atlanta's labor force and facing distinct problems of their own, such as rapid growth and increased demand for public services.

Implications for the Future

Although the proportion of persons 65 and over will be smaller in Georgia than in the nation as a whole, the changing age structure will have far-reaching effects. Communities will have to consider how to address special concerns in areas such as the delivery of services, funding for education, business activity, labor availability, health care, issues of parent care and filial responsibility, adequate nursing home facilities and residential communities with senior citizen support programs. Changes in a community's age structure will have to be planned for both at the state and the local level.

Populations with a decreasing proportion of children and an increasing proportion of older adults will require different levels and different kinds of services than those currently provided. Programs in the areas of health, social services, housing and recreation are some of the services that may need review and adjustment in order to adequately serve a changing clientele.

The increase of Georgia's older population and the decrease of the younger population will directly affect the educational system. The state's elementary, secondary and higher educational institutions already have felt the results of the shrinking number of students due to the maturation of the baby boom combined with decreased birth rates. Areas with little or no in-migration of new residents especially will feel the results of these changes and some schools may be closed. Institutions of higher education have to increase their recruitment efforts to offset the declining numbers of young people. Added emphasis on adult and continuing education programs, however, will attract non-traditional students.

Business patterns will also change because of an increase in the older population. As the population matures, businesses traditionally catering to young consumers (such as the fast food industry) will have to change their strategies and marketing to meet the demands of older consumers. New opportunities will arise for those catering to the needs and tastes of an older population because of the different spending habits and buying power of the elderly. A possible future problem facing the business community may be a shortage in the labor force as fewer young people enter the market to fill entry-level jobs. This could lead to changes in policies regulating mandatory and voluntary retirement age and the collection of retirement benefits. Programs that train and provide employment opportunities for older workers will also become increasingly important as the population matures.

Research has shown that older people frequently have higher voter participation rates than do young people. Consequently, governments throughout the state will be dealing with issues involving this age group as older Georgians become increasingly aware of their growing

political influence. In addition, older voters are more likely to be concerned with economic or "pocket book" issues since they are usually living on fixed incomes and may vote accordingly. Because of the lower birth rates of the past 20 years, the Social Security System will come under increasing pressure. This may require younger workers to pursue privately financed pension plans to support themselves and their families in their retirement years.

The delivery of services to older Georgians will become an issue of increasing importance because there will be large numbers of people demanding those services. The need for additional "senior citizen" services, such as home health care, recreational centers, specialized housing (such as opportunities for independent living), and transportation, will have to be met. Plans must include not only the financial management and location of these services, but also the proper education and training of personnel and staff for these operations.

Perhaps the greatest concern of the elderly is health care, particularly its distribution and cost. As the population ages and continues to live longer, the need for specialized physical and mental health care, long-term care facilities, and affordability of medical care become critical issues.

Counties with high Youth Dependency Ratios have different needs than counties with high Age Dependency Ratios. Counties with a high Youth Dependency Ratio have to deal with child health care, education and schools, day care, social services for families and children, leisure and recreation opportunities for young people and entry level employment opportunities. Counties with high Age Dependency Ratios have to address such needs as geriatric health care, nursing homes, leisure and recreational opportunities and social services for the elderly and transportation, especially in rural areas.

Areas currently undergoing rapid growth because of the development of retirement communities will face immediate demand for specialized services. Decision-makers in these areas need to be aware that the development of additional employment opportunities and increased tax revenues generated by retirement centers may not immediately pay for the additional services required. Retirees frequently select communities for their scenic beauty and lower cost of living rather than for the existing level of services. As the older population increases, however, the demand for specialized services grows and decision-makers will be faced with the challenge of financing and delivering specialized services to the changing population. Additional reports on this subject will be prepared as further information becomes available.

FOOTNOTES

1. "The dependency ratio is based on the fact that every member of a society is a consumer but that only some members are producers. A country with a larger proportion of its population producing goods and services is economically better off than a country with a smaller proportion of producers..." (Warren S. Thompson and David T. Lewis, **Population Problems**. (New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 5th edition, 1965), p. 91).
   The Youth Dependency Ratio is calculated by dividing the number of persons under 16 years old by the number of persons aged 16 to 64 years old (those considered to be in their productive years) and multiplying the quotient by 100.
   The Age Dependency Ratio is calculated the same way:

$$\frac{\text{Persons 65 years old and over}}{\text{Persons 16 to 64 years old}} \times 100 = \text{Age Dependency Ratio}$$

   The Total Dependency Ratio is the sum of the Youth Dependency Ratio and the Age Dependency Ratio.

2. The median age is calculated by dividing a population in half; one half of the population is older than the median age and the other half is younger than the median age.

3. Projections used in this report are obtained from **Population Projections for Georgia Counties 1990 and 2000**, (Atlanta, GA: State Data Center, Office of Planning and Budget, March 1983).

4. In 1984 Georgia had 38 metropolitan counties in eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and 121 nonmetropolitan counties. MSA's are dense population concentrations (usually cities with at least 50,000 inhabitants) and their surrounding counties, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with the population center. These areas are typically surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties. Areas qualifying for recognition as Metropolitan Statistical Areas usually have a central city with a population of at least 50,000 and a total Metropolitan Statistical Area population of at least 100,000.

5. The range of the percentages was divided into five percentile intervals. A percentile is a value on a scale of one hundred that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. When distributions are divided into fifths, the 20th, 40th, 60th and 80th percentiles become the cutoff points and form the five categories ranging from HIGH to LOW.

In this map of the percentages of the population 65 years old and over, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 13.3 percent to 20.9 percent), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 12.3 percent to 13.2 percent), AVERAGE (diagonal: 11.0 percent to 12.2 percent), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal: 8.9 percent to 10.9 percent), and LOW (blank: 0.8 percent to 8.8 percent).

6. In this map of the Youth Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 49.0 to 54.5), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 46.3 to 48.9), AVERAGE (diagonal lines: 44.1 to 46.2), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 40.7 to 44.0), and LOW (blank: 25.9 to 40.6).

7. In this map of the Age Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 22.5 to 38.2), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 20.6 to 22.4), AVERAGE (diagonal lines: 17.9 to 20.5), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 13.9 to 17.8), and LOW (blank: 1.05 to 13.8).

8. In this map of the Total Dependency Ratios, the categories are: HIGH (cross-hatched: 70.7 to 82.4), ABOVE AVERAGE (small grid: 65.9 to 70.6), AVERAGE (diagonal: 61.4 to 65.8), BELOW AVERAGE (horizontal lines: 57.1 to 61.3), and LOW (blank: 28.95 to 56.9).

Tables and graphs prepared by William M. White.

SOURCES OF DATA

Bureau of the Census, **Census of the Population, 1970: Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

Bureau of the Census, **1980 Census of Population. Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population** (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981).

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Bureau of the Census, **1980 Census of Population. Summary Tape File 1A (Georgia)** -- (Machine-readable data file, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC: 1981).

Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population. Fourth Count, Population File B (Georgia)** --(Machine-readable data file, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC: 1970).

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Figure 1. Median Age in GA and the U.S.
1900–1980

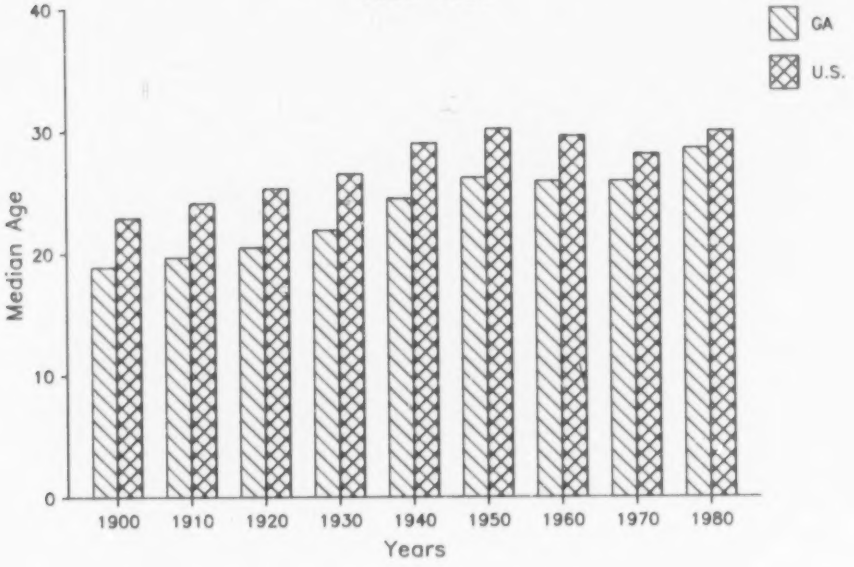

Figure 2. Percent of Population 65 Years & Over
GA and the U.S.: 1900–2000

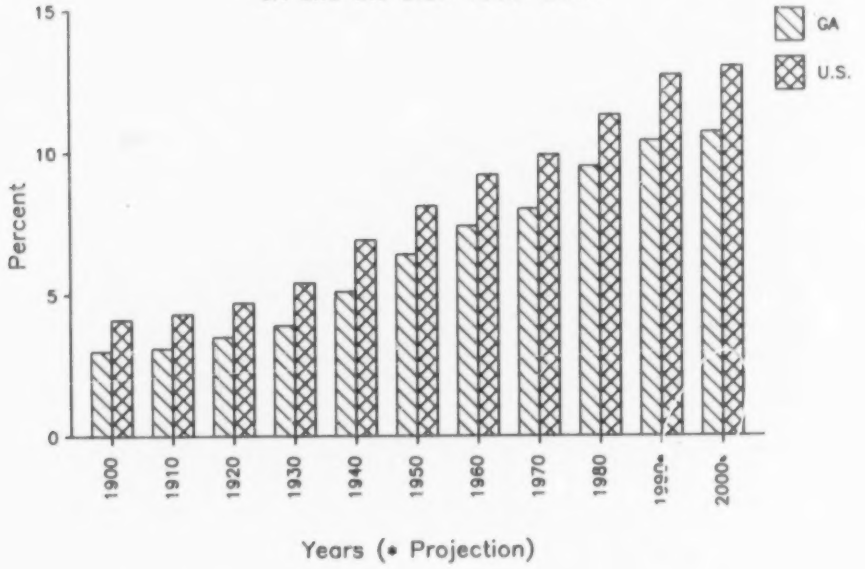

FIGURE 3.
AGE-SEX PYRAMID FOR GEORGIA: 1980

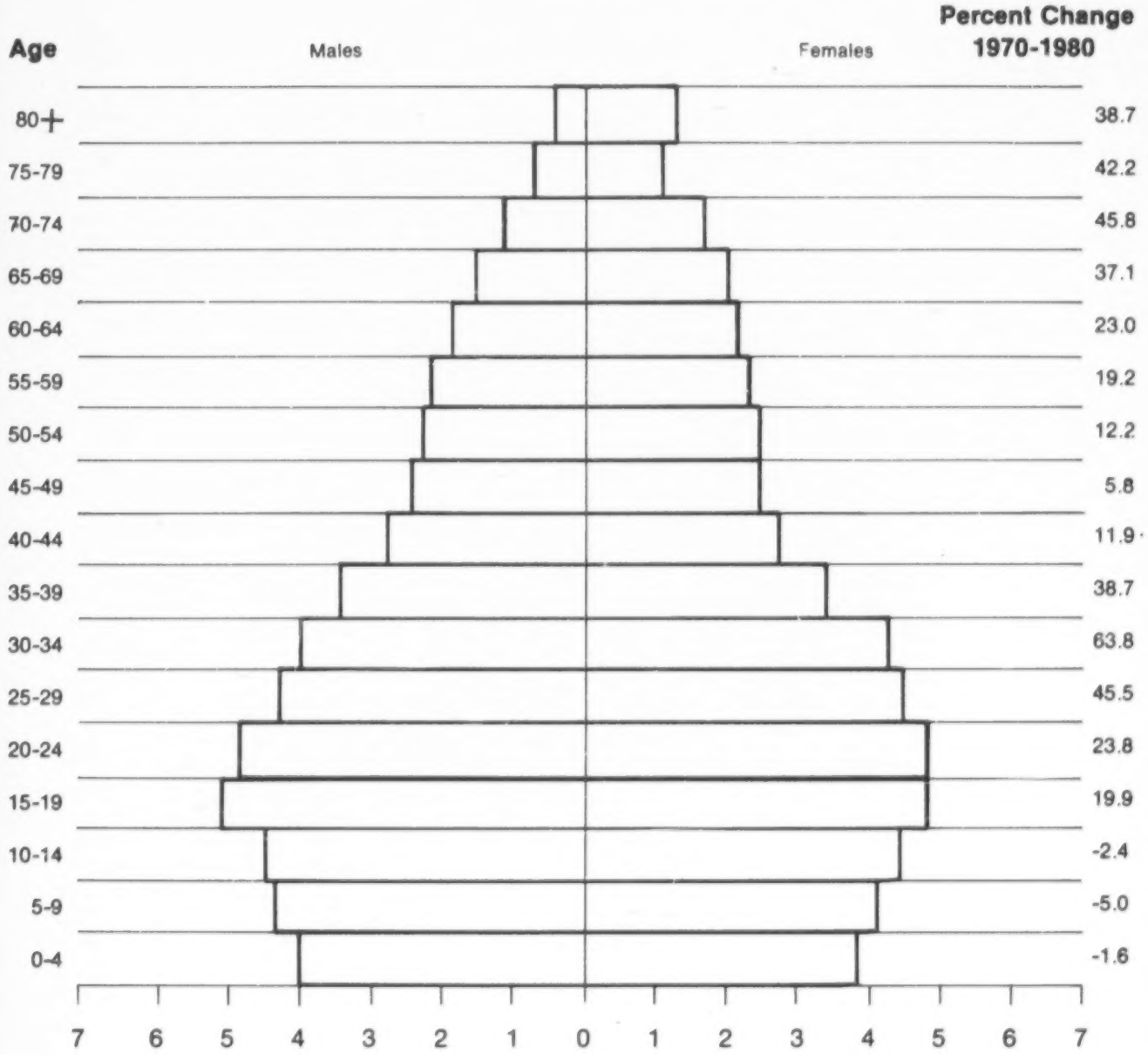

FIGURE 4. PERCENT OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER: 1980

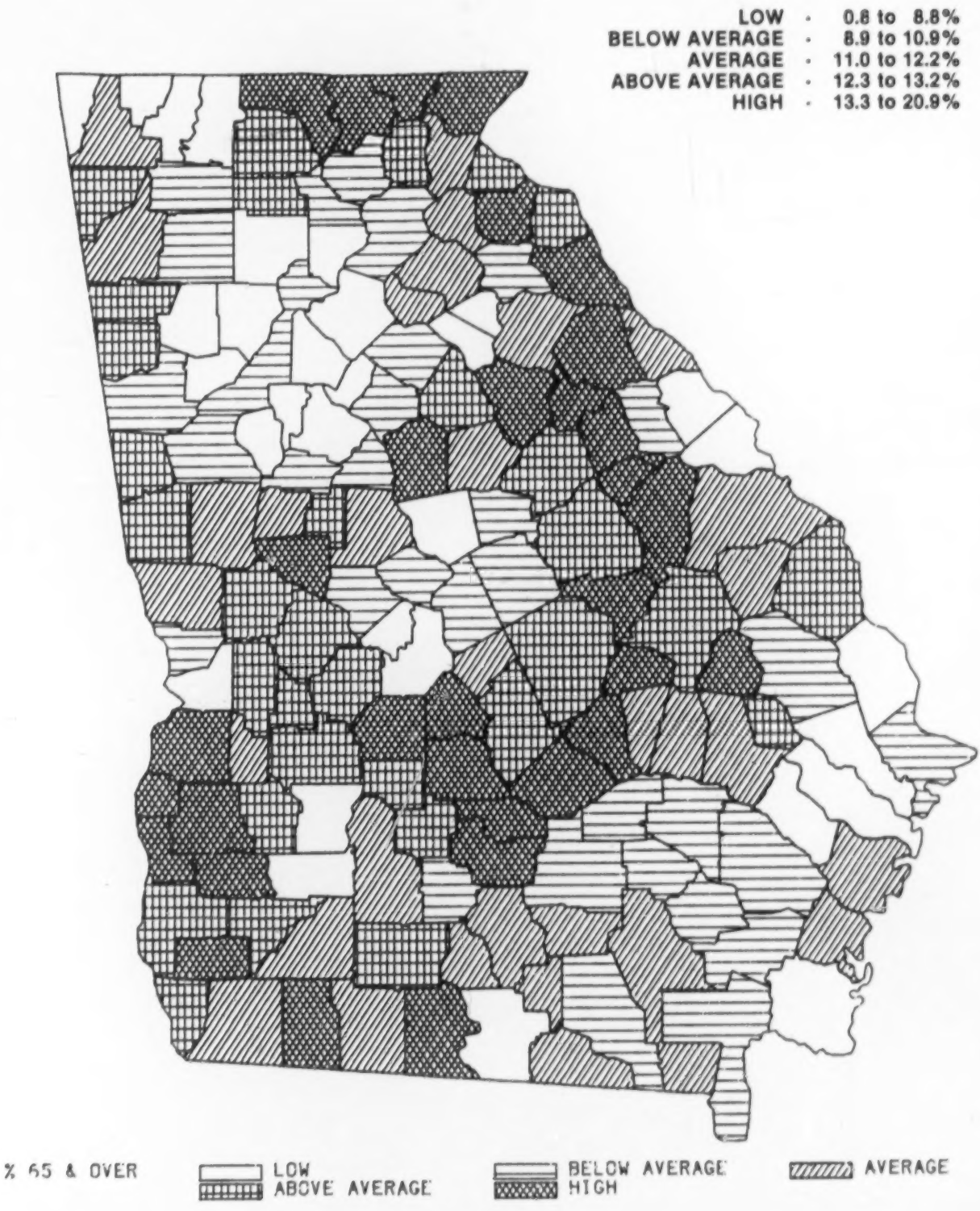

FIGURE 5. YOUTH DEPENDENCY RATION: 1980

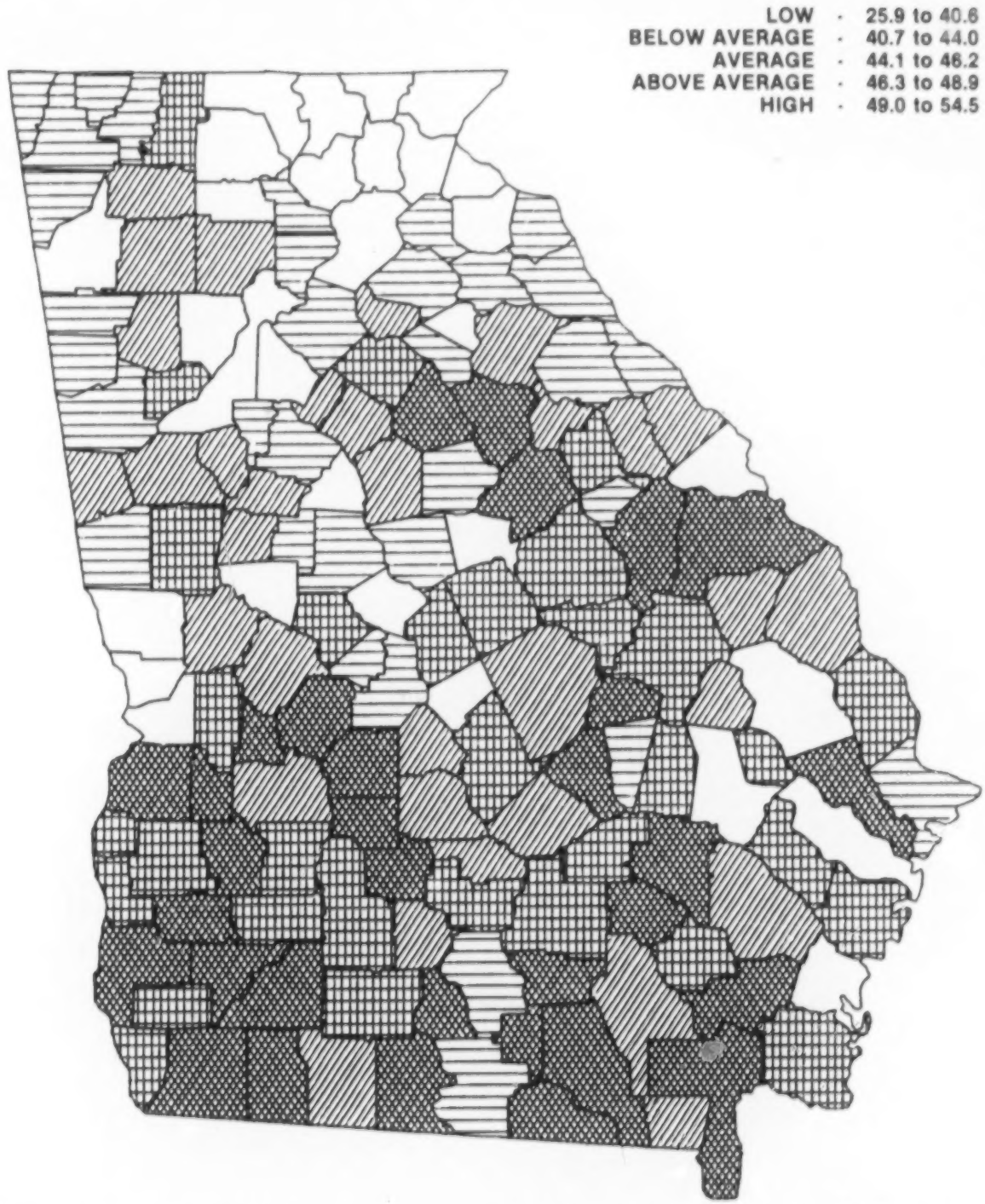

FIGURE 6. AGE DEPENDENCY RATION: 1980

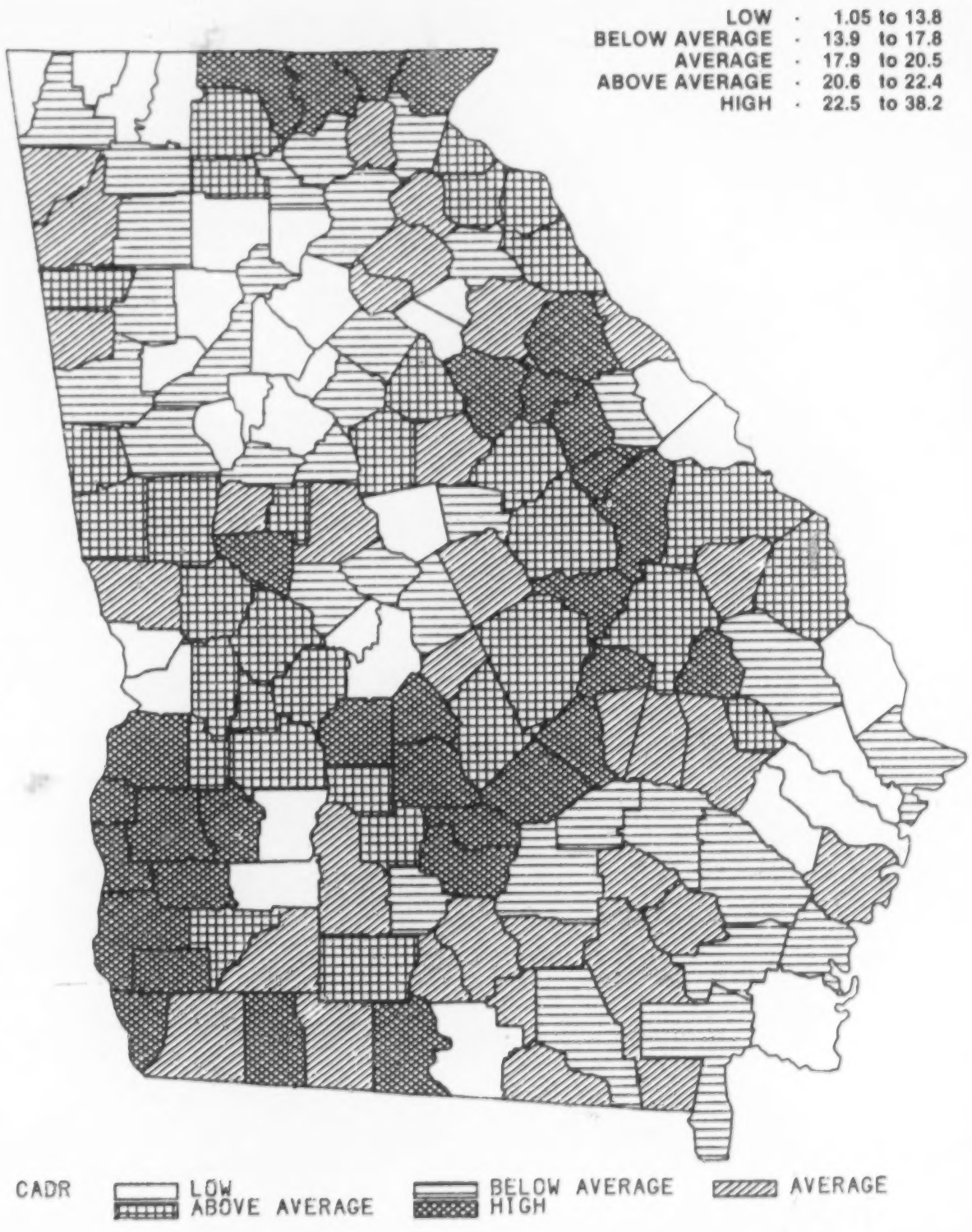

FIGURE 7. TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO: 1980

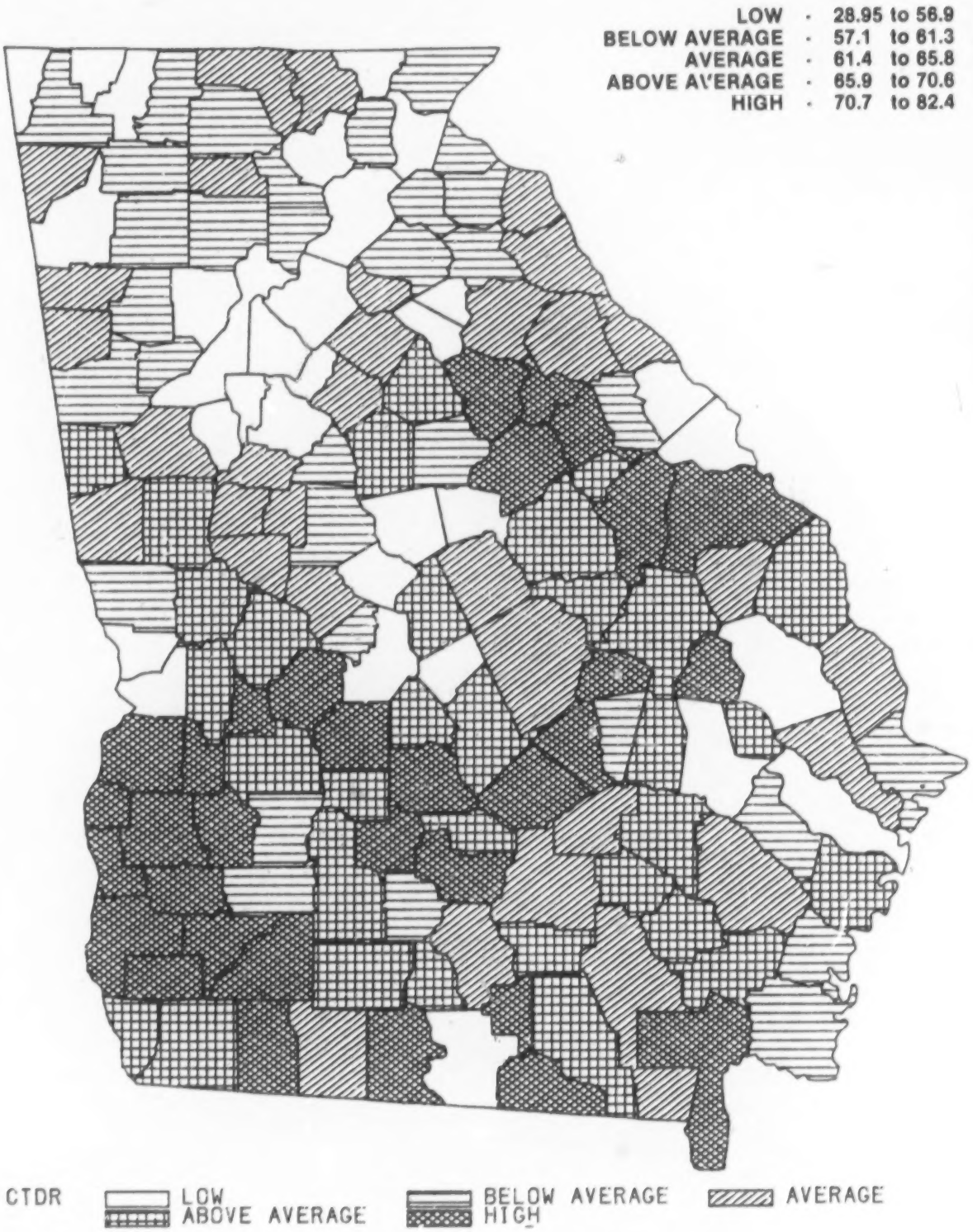

Table 1: Age Indices for Georgia and the United States

	Georgia		United States	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
Median age	25.9	28.6	28.1	30.0
Black median age	21.6	24.2	22.2	24.9
White median age	27.5	30.5	28.9	30.9
Percent under 16	31.9	26.3	30.5	24.4
Percent over 65	8.0	9.5	9.9	11.3
Youth Dependency Ratio	53.2	40.9	51.1	38.0
Age Dependency Ratio	13.3	14.7	16.5	17.5
Total Dependency Ratio	66.5	55.6	67.6	55.5
Sex Ratio, Total Pop.	94.6	93.5	94.8	94.5
Sex Ratio, 65 & over	64.5	61.9	72.2	67.6

Table 2. Selected Age Characteristics For Georgia: 1970, 1980

	Median Age 1980	Median Age 1970	% of Pop. Under 18 1980	% of Pop. Under 18 1970	% of Pop. Over 64 1980	% of Pop. Over 64 1970	Youth Depend. Ratio 1980	Youth Depend. Ratio 1970	Age Depend. Ratio 1980	Age Depend. Ratio 1970	Total Depend. Ratio 1980	Total Depend. Ratio 1970	Percent Change 70-80
APPLING	27.5	25.2	30.1	36.0	10.3	8.0	50.6	63.6	17.3	15.0	67.9	78.6	-13.6
ATKINSON	27.8	23.8	29.7	37.0	11.0	9.0	50.1	66.8	18.5	16.0	68.6	82.8	-17.1
BACON	28.6	27.0	29.7	33.0	10.9	9.0	49.9	56.8	18.3	15.0	68.2	71.8	-5.0
BAKER	28.1	24.1	29.4	36.0	12.7	11.0	50.7	66.7	21.9	20.2	72.6	86.9	-16.5
BALDWIN	28.3	31.7	23.5	25.0	16.6	12.0	35.7	40.4	16.1	19.9	51.8	60.3	-14.1
BANKS	30.6	29.2	26.3	30.0	11.7	11.0	42.4	49.4	18.8	18.0	61.2	67.4	-9.2
* BARROW	30.0	29.1	27.5	30.0	11.7	11.0	45.1	51.6	19.1	18.1	64.2	69.7	-7.9
BARTOW	29.5	27.3	28.2	32.0	9.8	8.0	45.5	53.2	15.9	13.7	61.4	66.9	-8.2
BEN HILL	30.2	31.6	27.0	30.0	13.9	13.0	45.8	51.9	23.6	22.6	69.4	74.5	-6.8
BERRIEN	30.1	28.1	26.9	31.0	11.4	10.0	43.6	53.5	18.6	16.9	62.2	70.4	-11.6
* BIBB	29.5	27.3	25.5	31.0	10.7	9.0	40.1	52.3	16.9	14.6	57.0	66.9	-14.8
BLECKLEY	29.0	24.6	24.3	28.0	11.5	9.0	37.9	44.7	18.0	15.0	55.9	59.7	-6.4
BRANTLEY	27.7	25.5	30.9	33.0	9.1	9.0	51.5	56.4	15.2	14.6	66.7	71.0	-6.1
BROOKS	29.1	27.6	29.8	33.0	14.8	13.0	53.8	60.7	26.7	24.2	80.5	84.9	-5.2
BRYAN	26.9	23.8	31.2	35.0	7.4	8.0	50.8	62.7	12.0	14.4	62.8	77.1	-18.5
BULLOCH	24.9	24.9	24.0	30.0	9.8	8.0	36.2	49.2	14.8	13.3	51.0	62.5	-18.4
BURKE	26.7	23.2	30.9	37.0	11.8	11.0	54.0	72.5	20.6	21.5	74.6	94.0	-20.6
* BUTTS	28.2	26.5	25.7	33.0	10.8	11.0	40.5	58.6	16.9	19.0	57.4	77.6	-26.0
CALHOUN	28.6	24.1	28.3	36.0	14.8	12.0	49.8	70.1	25.9	23.3	75.7	93.4	-19.0
CAMDEN	26.8	23.7	29.1	37.0	8.3	6.0	46.4	65.8	13.3	10.4	59.7	76.2	-21.7
CANDLER	32.2	29.9	26.3	32.0	16.3	12.0	45.8	56.2	28.3	21.3	74.1	77.5	-4.4
CARROLL	28.1	25.0	26.4	30.0	10.5	9.0	41.7	48.8	16.6	14.7	58.3	63.5	-8.2
* CATOOSA	29.9	26.6	27.0	33.0	8.3	7.0	41.8	54.0	12.9	10.9	54.7	64.9	-15.7
CHARLTON	26.3	22.9	31.6	37.0	10.1	7.0	54.2	67.5	17.3	12.7	71.5	80.2	-10.8
* CHATHAM	28.7	25.9	25.9	32.0	10.4	8.0	40.7	52.8	16.4	13.6	57.1	66.4	-14.0
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	21.3	22.1	21.6	17.0	0.8	0.0	27.9	20.0	1.1	0.5	29.0	20.5	41.5
CHATTOOGA	32.1	29.5	25.7	30.0	12.6	9.0	41.5	48.8	20.3	15.1	61.8	63.9	-3.3
* CHEROKEE	28.4	26.6	29.1	33.0	8.0	9.0	46.2	55.2	12.7	14.6	58.9	69.8	-15.6
* CLARKE	24.4	23.4	16.9	25.0	7.9	6.0	25.9	36.1	10.8	8.9	36.7	45.0	-18.4
CLAY	31.5	28.1	27.1	32.0	16.3	14.0	48.0	59.2	28.8	26.2	76.8	85.4	-10.1
* CLAYTON	26.9	23.7	28.7	36.0	4.3	3.0	42.9	59.8	6.5	5.1	49.4	64.9	-23.9
CLINCH	27.1	23.2	30.6	38.0	9.8	8.0	51.3	70.9	16.5	15.7	67.8	86.6	-21.7
* COBB	29.1	25.4	25.4	34.0	5.5	5.0	36.8	55.0	7.9	7.3	44.7	62.3	-28.3
COFFEE	27.5	24.7	28.9	33.0	10.3	8.0	47.4	56.3	16.9	13.4	64.3	69.7	-7.7
COLQUITT	29.9	27.0	27.9	33.0	12.4	10.0	46.8	56.6	20.7	16.6	67.5	73.2	-7.8
* COLUMBIA	27.3	23.1	29.6	37.0	5.0	5.0	45.2	62.8	7.7	8.5	52.9	71.3	-25.8
COOK	29.1	26.1	29.3	34.0	12.0	9.0	49.9	58.7	20.5	16.5	70.4	75.2	-6.4
* COWETA	30.1	27.5	27.4	33.0	10.9	9.0	44.4	56.2	17.7	16.0	62.1	72.2	-14.0
CRAWFORD	28.0	23.5	28.9	37.0	9.9	10.0	47.1	69.0	16.1	18.9	63.2	88.7	-28.7
CRISP	28.5	25.9	28.8	34.0	12.5	10.0	49.0	61.1	21.2	18.1	70.2	79.2	-11.4
* DADE	28.2	25.3	27.0	32.0	8.6	8.0	42.0	53.3	13.4	12.6	55.4	65.9	-15.9
DAWSON	30.5	28.0	26.2	30.0	10.6	10.0	41.5	51.2	16.7	17.4	58.2	68.6	-15.2
DECATUR	27.9	27.3	29.4	34.0	12.1	10.0	50.1	61.7	20.6	18.8	70.7	80.5	-12.2
* DEKALB	29.1	26.0	24.0	32.0	7.0	5.0	34.8	52.1	10.2	8.4	45.0	60.5	-25.8
DODGE	30.7	28.1	27.7	32.0	13.2	11.0	46.8	54.8	22.4	18.5	69.2	73.3	-5.6
DOOLY	28.4	26.1	30.2	35.0	13.8	12.0	53.8	65.2	24.6	22.0	78.4	87.2	-10.1
* DOUGHERTY	26.0	23.1	29.8	35.0	7.2	6.0	46.9	59.0	11.5	9.7	58.4	69.3	-15.7
* DOUGLAS	27.7	25.6	30.6	35.0	6.3	7.0	48.5	60.1	10.0	11.9	58.5	72.0	-18.8
EARLY	28.4	26.2	30.4	35.0	13.2	11.0	54.0	66.3	23.4	21.4	77.4	87.7	-11.7
ECHOLS	27.2	24.6	30.2	37.0	11.4	11.0	51.7	70.2	19.4	20.2	71.1	90.4	-21.3
* EFFINGHAM	27.9	24.5	29.9	35.0	8.6	8.0	48.6	62.4	13.9	13.9	62.5	76.3	-18.1
ELBERT	31.2	29.5	25.7	32.0	13.5	11.0	42.4	53.2	22.2	18.7	64.6	72.9	-12.6
EMANUEL	29.4	27.4	28.6	33.0	12.7	10.0	48.8	57.0	21.5	17.8	70.1	74.8	-6.3
EVANS	28.5	26.7	28.4	35.0	12.9	10.0	48.3	64.5	22.0	19.1	70.3	83.6	-15.9
FANNIN	36.2	32.1	23.2	29.0	15.1	12.0	37.5	49.2	24.5	21.1	62.0	70.3	-11.8
* FAYETTE	30.7	27.0	29.4	34.0	5.8	8.0	45.4	58.0	9.2	13.5	54.6	71.5	-23.6
FLOYD	31.3	29.0	24.2	30.0	11.8	9.0	37.9	49.8	18.7	15.0	56.6	64.8	-12.7
* FORSYTH	29.2	26.5	27.9	32.0	8.4	7.0	43.9	53.6	13.2	12.3	57.1	65.9	-13.4
FRANKLIN	32.4	29.6	24.6	29.0	13.3	11.0	39.5	48.7	21.4	18.5	60.9	67.2	-9.4
* FULTON	29.5	27.5	23.6	29.0	10.4	9.0	35.7	46.4	15.8	13.0	51.5	60.3	-14.6
GILMER	32.4	29.8	24.6	29.0	13.1	11.0	39.4	49.8	20.9	18.5	60.3	67.3	-10.4
GLASCOCK	34.6	32.3	24.0	31.0	17.0	13.0	40.7	55.6	28.8	24.1	69.5	79.7	-12.8
GLYNN	30.1	25.3	25.4	33.0	11.1	7.0	40.1	55.4	17.6	12.1	57.7	67.5	-14.5
GORDON	29.7	27.7	27.6	32.0	9.8	9.0	44.2	54.1	15.7	15.0	59.9	69.1	-13.3
GRADY	29.6	27.8	28.5	33.0	13.3	11.0	49.0	60.1	23.0	20.6	72.0	80.7	-10.8
GREENE	29.3	28.5	28.5	33.0	14.6	13.0	50.0	60.2	25.6	23.1	75.6	83.3	-9.2
* GWINNETT	28.4	25.5	28.9	35.0	5.1	6.0	43.7	58.7	7.8	10.1	51.5	68.8	-25.1
HABERSHAM	29.4	26.6	23.4	29.0	10.9	9.0	35.7	46.2	16.7	14.8	52.4	61.1	-14.2
HALL	30.2	27.1	25.8	32.0	10.0	8.0	40.2	53.5	15.5	13.4	55.7	66.9	-16.7
HANCOCK	27.0	23.4	30.6	36.0	12.7	11.0	54.0	68.8	22.4	20.6	76.4	89.4	-14.5
HARALSON	31.7	28.8	26.1	31.0	12.5	10.0	42.5	52.2	20.3	16.2	62.8	68.4	-8.2
HARRIS	32.4	28.0	24.9	33.0	12.2	12.0	39.6	58.9	19.4	21.2	59.0	80.1	-26.3
HART	31.2	27.4	26.5	32.0	12.9	10.0	43.8	56.9	21.3	16.9	65.1	72.8	-10.6
HEARD	30.5	29.2	27.1	31.0	12.7	12.0	45.1	55.3	21.0	21.9	66.1	77.2	-14.4
* HENRY	29.6	25.3	27.3	36.0	8.8	8.0	42.8	63.5	13.8	14.5	56.6	78.0	-27.4
* HOUSTON	27.2	23.4	27.8	36.0	5.3	4.0	41.5	60.4	8.0	6.0	49.5	66.4	-25.5
IRWIN	31.0	28.6	27.8	33.0	14.1	12.0	47.9	60.7	24.2	21.2	72.1	81.9	-12.0
* JACKSON	30.3	28.1	26.2	30.0	11.5	10.0	42.1	51.0	18.4	17.0	60.5	68.0	-11.0
JASPER	30.2	28.3	26.5	32.0	13.5	12.0	44.1	59.0	22.5	22.9	66.6	81.9	-18.7
JEFF DAVIS	28.3	25.6	28.6	33.0	10.0	9.0	46.7	56.9	16.3	14.7	63.0	71.6	-12.0
JEFFERSON	28.4	24.6	29.3	35.0	13.7	11.0	51.5	65.9	24.0	19.8	75.5	85.7	-11.9
JENKINS	28.8	26.5	27.6	34.0	12.0	10.0	45.8	62.0	19.9	18.0	65.7	80.0	-17.9
JOHNSON	30.5	27.3	27.2	33.0	14.1	11.0	46.4	59.2	24.0	18.9	70.4	78.1	-9.9
* JONES	28.7	25.0	27.8	35.0	8.5	7.0	43.6	61.7	13.3	13.8	56.9	74.7	-23.8
LAMAR	30.1	26.3	26.4	33.0	12.8	10.0	43.3	58.6	20.6	17.8	63.9	76.5	-16.5

Table 2. Selected Age Characteristics for Georgia: 1970, 1980 (Cont.)

	Median Age 1980	Median Age 1970	% of Pop. Under 18 1980	% of Pop. Under 18 1970	% of Pop. Over 64 1980	% of Pop. Over 64 1970	Youth Depend. Ratio 1980	Youth Depend. Ratio 1970	Age Depend. Ratio 1980	Age Depend. Ratio 1970	Total Depend. Ratio 1980	Total Depend. Ratio 1970	Percent Change 70-80
LANIER	27.6	24.8	29.9	35.0	11.9	9.0	51.3	63.9	20.4	17.1	71.7	81.0	-11.5
LAURENS	30.1	28.8	27.0	32.0	12.5	11.0	44.6	56.4	20.6	18.6	65.2	75.0	-13.1
* LEE	26.7	22.5	30.3	36.0	6.5	7.0	47.9	64.6	10.2	12.6	58.1	77.2	-24.7
LIBERTY	22.1	22.3	26.6	32.0	3.5	5.0	38.1	50.4	4.9	7.6	43.0	58.0	-25.9
LINCOLN	30.0	26.9	26.9	34.0	12.0	10.0	44.1	59.8	19.7	18.4	63.8	78.2	-18.4
LONG	25.3	24.5	29.2	35.0	8.5	11.0	47.0	63.9	13.7	19.8	60.7	83.7	-27.5
LOWNDES	26.2	23.8	27.3	33.0	8.7	7.0	42.7	55.7	13.6	12.6	56.3	68.3	-17.6
LUMPKIN	27.0	23.9	23.4	26.0	9.9	8.0	35.2	43.3	14.9	12.7	50.1	56.0	-10.5
MACON	27.6	23.8	29.1	37.0	12.6	11.0	50.0	71.4	21.7	21.1	71.7	92.5	-22.5
* MADISON	29.6	27.5	27.4	32.0	9.9	9.0	43.8	54.1	15.8	15.2	59.6	69.3	-14.0
MARION	28.6	24.2	28.7	36.0	12.3	10.0	48.6	67.1	20.9	18.8	69.5	85.9	-19.1
* MCDUFFIE	29.0	25.2	27.7	35.0	10.0	8.0	44.5	59.9	16.1	13.5	60.6	73.4	-17.4
MCINTOSH	27.5	23.4	29.0	37.0	11.2	8.0	48.6	67.9	18.7	14.9	67.3	82.8	-18.7
MERIWETHER	29.0	26.5	28.5	34.0	12.5	11.0	48.1	60.9	20.7	20.2	68.8	81.1	-15.2
MILLER	29.9	28.7	28.0	33.0	13.7	12.0	48.1	59.3	23.5	22.1	71.6	81.4	-12.0
MITCHELL	26.8	24.9	31.1	37.0	11.1	10.0	53.9	69.3	19.2	19.7	73.1	89.0	-17.9
MONROE	29.8	25.6	25.6	33.0	12.1	10.0	41.2	57.0	19.5	16.7	60.7	73.7	-17.6
MONTGOMERY	27.1	26.8	25.7	31.0	12.1	11.0	41.2	53.0	19.3	18.4	60.5	71.4	-15.3
MORGAN	28.6	26.1	29.8	36.0	12.6	11.0	49.2	63.8	21.5	20.6	70.7	84.4	-16.2
MURRAY	27.6	26.4	29.5	33.0	7.7	8.0	47.0	57.2	12.3	14.0	59.3	71.2	-16.7
* MUSCOGEE	27.8	24.5	25.3	33.0	8.9	6.0	38.4	53.4	13.5	9.8	51.9	63.2	-17.9
* NEWTON	28.6	25.5	28.2	34.0	10.4	8.0	45.9	57.9	16.9	13.6	62.8	71.5	-12.2
* OCONEE	28.7	26.7	27.2	31.0	8.5	11.0	42.4	52.6	13.2	18.0	55.6	70.6	-21.2
OGLETHORPE	30.0	27.8	27.8	33.0	11.9	11.0	46.0	58.8	19.7	20.2	65.7	79.0	-16.8
* PAULDING	28.4	26.6	28.9	33.0	8.7	9.0	46.2	57.1	13.9	15.0	60.1	72.1	-16.6
* PEACH	26.6	22.8	27.7	33.0	8.8	7.0	43.5	56.3	13.9	11.9	57.4	68.2	-15.8
PICKENS	31.8	28.7	25.0	32.0	13.1	11.0	40.3	54.5	21.1	18.3	61.4	72.8	-15.7
PIERCE	28.9	27.1	28.9	33.0	10.8	10.0	48.0	58.6	18.0	17.7	66.0	76.3	-13.5
PIKE	30.8	27.5	27.1	33.0	11.9	11.0	44.3	60.1	19.4	20.4	63.7	80.5	-20.9
POLK	31.7	29.0	25.6	31.0	13.3	10.0	42.0	53.5	21.7	17.2	63.7	70.7	-9.9
PULASKI	31.0	29.0	27.0	32.0	13.7	11.0	45.5	56.4	23.1	19.2	68.6	75.6	-9.3
PUTNAM	30.2	25.1	26.0	35.0	11.4	8.0	41.4	60.0	18.2	13.1	59.6	73.1	-18.5
QUITMAN	30.8	25.0	27.8	37.0	14.4	13.0	48.2	73.2	24.8	26.0	73.1	99.2	-26.3
RABUN	34.2	30.2	23.0	29.0	14.9	12.0	37.0	48.8	23.9	20.2	60.9	68.7	-11.4
RANDOLPH	29.4	29.3	26.9	31.0	16.2	14.0	47.4	55.4	28.6	25.4	76.0	80.8	-5.9
* RICHMOND	26.9	23.9	24.8	29.0	8.4	7.6	37.0	45.8	12.6	10.5	49.6	56.3	-11.9
* ROCKDALE	29.3	25.6	29.1	35.0	7.0	7.0	45.7	60.8	11.0	12.2	56.7	73.0	-22.3
SCHLEY	28.3	25.2	30.9	35.0	12.4	11.0	54.5	65.3	21.9	21.3	76.4	86.6	-11.8
SCREVEN	29.1	27.5	27.3	33.0	13.2	11.0	45.8	59.3	22.1	20.6	67.9	79.9	-15.0
SEMINOLE	30.0	27.5	27.7	33.0	13.3	10.0	47.1	58.6	22.5	17.7	69.6	76.3	-8.8
* SPALDING	29.7	28.2	27.6	31.0	10.9	9.6	44.7	52.8	17.6	15.2	62.3	68.0	-8.4
STEPHENS	31.2	29.5	24.6	29.0	12.9	9.0	39.4	47.4	20.6	15.0	60.0	62.4	-3.8
STEWART	28.8	24.7	28.4	37.0	14.1	11.0	49.5	71.0	24.6	20.3	74.1	91.3	-18.8
SUMTER	27.4	24.1	27.6	32.0	12.5	11.0	46.6	57.4	20.8	20.3	66.8	77.7	-14.0
TALBOT	28.9	24.2	27.1	36.0	13.2	11.0	45.3	66.9	22.1	19.9	67.4	86.8	-22.4
TALIAFERRO	35.3	31.8	24.2	33.0	21.0	16.0	44.2	63.5	38.2	31.5	82.4	95.0	-13.3
TATTNALL	30.2	29.2	24.5	28.0	11.8	9.0	38.3	43.3	18.5	13.9	56.8	57.2	-0.7
TAYLOR	30.1	26.5	27.0	35.0	13.0	11.0	45.1	64.3	21.7	21.3	66.8	85.6	-22.0
TELFAIR	30.9	27.7	26.8	33.0	15.0	11.0	46.1	59.7	25.9	20.2	72.0	79.9	-9.9
TERRELL	28.1	25.7	29.2	36.0	13.0	11.0	50.6	67.3	22.6	21.0	73.2	88.3	-17.1
THOMAS	29.3	27.4	27.3	34.0	12.1	11.0	45.1	60.0	20.0	18.8	65.1	78.8	-17.4
TIFT	27.8	24.4	27.8	33.0	10.0	8.0	44.7	56.7	16.1	13.8	60.8	70.5	-13.8
TOOMBS	28.9	26.6	28.7	34.0	11.2	10.0	47.7	60.2	18.6	17.2	66.3	77.4	-14.3
TOWNS	35.2	30.4	19.1	27.0	16.9	13.0	29.8	44.5	26.3	21.8	56.1	66.3	-15.4
TREUTLEN	29.4	27.2	28.6	33.0	13.9	10.0	49.7	57.8	24.1	18.4	73.8	76.0	-2.9
TROUP	30.1	29.6	26.2	30.0	13.1	11.0	43.2	51.3	21.6	17.9	64.8	69.2	-6.4
TURNER	28.1	27.1	30.8	34.0	12.3	10.0	54.2	60.0	21.7	18.4	75.9	78.4	-3.2
TWIGGS	27.0	22.3	29.4	38.0	10.5	9.0	48.9	70.4	17.4	16.3	66.3	86.7	-23.5
UNION	33.2	31.1	24.1	30.0	15.2	13.0	39.8	52.9	25.1	23.5	64.9	76.4	-15.1
UPSON	32.7	30.9	24.7	30.0	14.4	10.0	40.6	49.7	23.7	16.3	64.2	66.0	-2.7
* WALKER	31.1	28.2	25.9	31.0	11.0	9.0	41.2	52.2	17.5	14.1	58.7	66.3	-11.5
* WALTON	29.0	26.9	28.9	34.0	10.8	10.0	47.9	59.9	17.9	17.3	65.8	77.2	-14.8
WARE	29.8	28.3	27.3	32.0	11.9	10.0	44.8	54.9	19.8	16.9	64.4	71.8	-10.3
WARREN	29.7	25.2	27.8	36.0	14.8	11.0	48.5	69.4	25.8	21.9	74.3	91.3	-18.6
WASHINGTON	28.3	26.4	27.9	35.0	12.8	11.0	47.1	64.9	21.8	20.8	68.7	85.5	-19.8
WAYNE	29.1	25.6	27.7	34.0	10.5	8.0	44.9	60.2	17.1	14.3	62.0	74.5	-16.8
WEBSTER	29.0	23.9	29.6	36.0	12.2	13.0	50.8	71.5	20.9	25.3	71.7	96.8	-25.9
WHEELER	30.4	28.2	29.2	31.0	14.7	12.0	52.1	53.2	26.3	20.0	78.4	73.2	7.1
WHITE	31.9	28.0	23.7	30.0	12.9	10.0	37.3	49.3	20.4	17.5	57.7	66.8	-13.6
WHITFIELD	28.9	26.0	27.4	33.0	8.6	7.0	42.7	54.7	13.4	11.7	56.1	66.4	-15.5
WILCOX	32.0	29.2	26.1	33.0	15.3	13.0	44.6	60.8	26.1	24.2	70.7	85.0	-16.8
WILKES	32.2	30.8	25.1	30.0	14.5	13.0	41.5	52.9	24.0	22.3	65.5	75.2	-12.9
WILKINSON	27.5	25.6	28.8	35.0	10.9	9.0	47.7	62.1	18.0	16.6	65.7	78.7	-16.5
WORTH	28.4	25.2	28.8	35.0	11.1	10.0	48.0	64.8	18.4	17.8	66.4	82.6	-19.6
GEORGIA	28.6	25.9	26.3	32.0	9.5	8.0	40.9	53.2	14.7	13.3	55.6	66.5	-16.4

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 3. Percent of Population 65 Years and Over: 1980

LOW (0.8 to 8.8 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (8.9 to 10.9 percent)		AVERAGE (11.0 to 12.2 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (12.3 to 13.2 percent)		HIGH (13.3 to 20.9 percent)	
BRYAN	7.4	APPLING	10.3	ATKINSON	11.0	BAKER	12.7	BEN HILL	13.9
CAMDEN	8.3	BACON	10.9	BANKS	11.7	CHATTOOGA	12.6	BROOKS	14.8
* CATOOSA	8.3	BALDWIN	10.6	* BARROW	11.7	COLQUITT	12.4	CALHOUN	14.8
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	0.8	BARTOW	9.8	BERRIEN	11.4	CRISP	12.5	CANDLER	16.3
* CHEROKEE	8.0	* BIBB	10.7	BLECKLEY	11.5	DODGE	13.2	CLAY	16.3
* CLARKE	7.9	BRANTLEY	9.1	BURKE	11.8	EARLY	13.2	DOOLY	13.8
* CLAYTON	4.3	BULLOCH	9.8	COOK	12.0	EMANUEL	12.7	ELBERT	13.5
* COBB	5.5	* BUTTS	10.8	DECATUR	12.1	EVANS	12.9	FANNIN	15.1
* COLUMBIA	5.0	CARROLL	10.5	ECHOLS	11.4	GILMER	13.1	FRANKLIN	13.3
* DADE	8.6	CHARLTON	10.1	FLOYD	11.9	HANCOCK	12.7	GLASCOCK	17.0
* DEKALB	7.0	* CHATHAM	10.4	GLYNN	11.1	HARALSON	12.5	GRADY	13.3
* DOUGHERTY	7.2	CLINCH	9.8	HABERSHAM	10.9	HART	12.9	GREENE	14.6
* DOUGLAS	6.3	COFFEE	10.3	HARRIS	12.2	HEARD	12.7	IRWIN	14.1
* EFFINGHAM	8.6	* COWETA	10.9	* JACKSON	11.5	LAMAR	12.6	JASPER	13.5
* FAYETTE	5.9	CRAWFORD	9.9	JENKINS	12.0	LAURENS	12.5	JEFFERSON	13.7
* FORSYTH	8.4	DAWSON	10.6	LANIER	11.9	MACON	12.6	JOHNSON	14.1
* GWINNETT	5.1	* FULTON	10.4	LINCOLN	12.0	MARION	12.3	MILLER	13.7
* HENRY	8.8	GORDON	9.8	MCINTOSH	11.2	MERIWETHER	12.3	POLK	13.3
* HOUSTON	5.3	HALL	10.0	MITCHELL	11.1	MORGAN	12.6	PULASKI	13.7
* JONES	8.5	JEFF DAVIS	10.0	MONROE	12.1	PICKENS	13.1	QUITMAN	14.4
* LEE	6.5	LUMPKIN	9.9	MONTGOMERY	12.1	SCHLEY	12.4	RABUN	14.9
LIBERTY	3.5	* MADISON	9.9	OGLETHORPE	11.9	SCREVEN	13.2	RANDOLPH	16.2
LONG	8.5	* MCDUFFIE	10.0	PIKE	11.9	STEPHENS	12.9	SEMINOLE	13.3
LOWNDES	8.7	* MUSCOGEE	8.9	PUTNAM	11.4	SUMTER	12.5	STEWART	14.1
MURRAY	7.7	* NEWTON	10.4	TATTNALL	11.8	TALBOT	13.2	TALIAFERRO	21.0
* OCONEE	8.5	PIERCE	10.8	THOMAS	12.1	TAYLOR	13.0	TELFAIR	15.0
* PAULDING	8.7	* SPALDING	10.9	TOOMBS	11.2	TERRELL	13.0	TOWNS	16.9
* PEACH	8.8	TIFT	10.0	* WALKER	11.0	TROUP	13.1	TREUTLEN	13.9
* RICHMOND	8.4	TWIGGS	10.5	WARE	11.9	TURNER	12.3	UNION	15.2
* ROCKDALE	7.0	* WALTON	10.8	WEBSTER	12.2	WASHINGTON	12.8	UPSON	14.4
WHITFIELD	8.6	WAYNE	10.5	WORTH	11.1	WHITE	12.9	WARREN	14.8
		WILKINSON	10.9					WHEELER	14.7
								WILCOX	15.3
								WILKES	14.5

TABLE 4. Youth Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (25.9 to 40.6 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (40.7 to 44.0 percent)		AVERAGE (44.1 to 46.2 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (46.3 to 48.9 percent)		HIGH (49.0 to 54.5 percent)	
BALDWIN	35.7	BANKS	42.4	* BARROW	45.1	CAMDEN	46.4	APPLING	50.6
* BIBB	40.1	BERRIEN	43.6	BARTOW	45.5	CLAY	48.0	ATKINSON	50.1
BLECKLEY	37.9	CARROLL	41.7	BEN HILL	45.8	COFFEE	47.4	BACON	49.9
BULLOCH	36.2	* CATOOSA	41.8	CANDLER	45.8	COLQUITT	46.8	BAKER	50.7
* BUTTS	40.5	* CHATHAM	40.7	* CHEROKEE	46.2	CRAWFORD	47.1	BRANTLEY	51.5
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	27.9	CHATTOOGA	41.5	* COLUMBIA	45.2	DODGE	46.8	BROOKS	53.8
* CLARKE	25.9	* CLAYTON	42.9	* COWETA	44.4	* DOUGHERTY	46.9	BRYAN	50.8
* COBB	36.8	* DADE	42.0	* FAYETTE	45.4	* DOUGLAS	48.5	BURKE	54.0
* DEKALB	34.8	DAWSON	41.5	GORDON	44.2	* EFFINGHAM	48.6	CALHOUN	49.8
FANNIN	37.5	ELBERT	42.4	HEARD	45.1	EMANUEL	48.6	CHARLTON	54.2
FLOYD	37.9	* FORSYTH	43.9	JASPER	44.1	EVANS	48.3	CLINCH	51.3
FRANKLIN	39.5	GLASCOCK	40.7	JENKINS	45.8	IRWIN	47.9	COOK	49.9
* FULTON	35.7	* GWINNETT	43.7	LAURENS	44.6	JEFF DAVIS	46.7	CRISP	49.0
GILMER	39.4	HARALSON	42.5	* MCDUFFIE	44.5	JOHNSON	46.4	DECATUR	50.1
GLYNN	40.1	HART	43.8	* NEWTON	45.9	* LEE	47.9	DOOLY	53.8
HABERSHAM	35.7	* HENRY	42.8	OGLETHORPE	46.0	LONG	47.0	EARLY	54.0
HALL	40.2	* HOUSTON	41.5	* PAULDING	46.2	MARION	48.6	ECHOLS	51.7
HARRIS	39.6	* JACKSON	42.1	PIKE	44.3	MCINTOSH	48.6	GRADY	49.0
LIBERTY	38.1	* JONES	43.6	PULASKI	45.5	MERIWETHER	48.1	GREENE	50.0
LUMPKIN	35.2	LAMAR	43.3	* ROCKDALE	45.7	MILLER	48.1	HANCOCK	54.0
* MUSCOGEE	38.4	LINCOLN	44.1	SCREVEN	45.8	MURRAY	47.0	JEFFERSON	51.5
PICKENS	40.3	LOWNDES	42.7	* SPALDING	44.7	PIERCE	48.0	LANIER	51.3
RABUN	37.0	* MADISON	43.8	SUMTER	46.0	QUITMAN	48.2	MACON	50.0
* RICHMOND	37.0	MONROE	41.2	TALBOT	45.3	RANDOLPH	47.4	MITCHELL	53.9
STEPHENS	39.4	MONTGOMERY	41.2	TALIAFERRO	44.2	SEMINOLE	47.1	MORGAN	49.2
TATTNALL	38.3	* OCONEE	42.4	TAYLOR	45.1	TOOMBS	47.7	SCHLEY	54.5
TOWNS	29.8	* PEACH	43.5	TELFAIR	46.1	TWIGGS	48.9	STEWART	49.5
UNION	39.8	POLK	42.0	THOMAS	45.1	* WALTON	47.9	TERRELL	50.6
UPSON	40.5	PUTNAM	41.4	TIFT	44.7	WARREN	48.5	TREUTLEN	49.7
WHITE	37.3	TROUP	43.2	WARE	44.8	WASHINGTON	47.1	TURNER	54.2
		* WALKER	41.2	WAYNE	44.9	WILKINSON	47.7	WEBSTER	50.8
		WHITFIELD	42.7	WILCOX	44.6	WORTH	48.0	WHEELER	52.1
		WILKES	41.5						

* Metropolitan County

TABLE 5. Age Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (1.1 to 13.8 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (13.9 to 17.8 percent)		AVERAGE (17.9 to 20.5 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (20.6 to 22.4 percent)		HIGH (22.5 to 38.2 percent)	
BRYAN	12.0	APPLING	17.3	ATKINSON	18.5	BAKER	21.9	BEN HILL	23.6
CAMDEN	13.3	BALDWIN	16.1	BACON	18.3	BURKE	20.6	BROOKS	26.7
* CATOOSA	12.9	BARTOW	15.9	BANKS	18.8	COLQUITT	20.7	CALHOUN	25.9
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	1.1	* BIBB	16.9	* BARROW	19.1	CRISP	21.2	CANDLER	28.3
* CHEROKEE	12.7	BRANTLEY	15.2	BERRIEN	18.6	DECATUR	20.6	CLAY	28.8
* CLARKE	10.8	BULLOCH	14.8	BLECKLEY	18.0	DODGE	22.4	DOOLY	24.6
* CLAYTON	6.5	* BUTTS	16.9	CHATTOOGA	20.3	ELBERT	22.2	EARLY	23.4
* COBB	7.9	CARROLL	16.6	COOK	20.5	EMANUEL	21.5	FANNIN	24.5
* COLUMBIA	7.7	CHARLTON	17.3	ECHOLS	19.4	EVANS	22.0	GLASCOCK	28.8
* DADE	13.4	* CHATHAM	16.4	FLOYD	18.7	FRANKLIN	21.4	GRADY	23.0
* DEKALB	10.2	CLINCH	16.5	HARALSON	20.3	GILMER	20.9	GREENE	25.6
* DOUGHERTY	11.5	COFFEE	16.9	HARRIS	19.4	HANCOCK	22.4	IRWIN	24.2
* DOUGLAS	10.0	* COWETA	17.7	* JACKSON	18.4	HART	21.3	JASPER	22.5
* EFFINGHAM	13.9	CRAWFORD	16.1	JENKINS	19.9	HEARD	21.0	JEFFERSON	24.0
* FAYETTE	9.2	DAWSON	16.7	LANIER	20.4	LAMAR	20.6	JOHNSON	24.0
* FORSYTH	13.2	* FULTON	15.8	LINCOLN	19.7	LAURENS	20.6	MILLER	23.5
* GWINNETT	7.8	GLYNN	17.3	MCINTOSH	18.7	MACON	21.7	PULASKI	23.1
* HENRY	13.8	GORDON	15.7	MITCHELL	19.2	MARION	20.9	QUITMAN	24.9
* HOUSTON	8.0	HABERSHAM	16.7	MONROE	19.5	MERIWETHER	20.7	RABUN	23.9
* JONES	13.3	HALL	15.5	MONTGOMERY	19.3	MORGAN	21.5	RANDOLPH	28.6
* LEE	10.2	JEFF DAVIS	16.3	OGLETHORPE	19.7	PICKENS	21.1	SEMINOLE	22.5
LIBERTY	4.9	LUMPKIN	14.9	PIERCE	18.0	POLK	21.7	STEWART	24.6
LONG	13.7	* MADISON	15.8	PIKE	19.4	SCHLEY	21.9	TALIAFERRO	38.2
LOWNDES	13.6	* MCDUFFIE	16.1	PUTNAM	18.2	SCREVEN	22.1	TELFAIR	25.9
MURRAY	12.3	* NEWTON	16.9	TATTNALL	18.5	STEPHENS	20.6	TERRELL	22.6
* MUSCOGEE	13.5	* PAULDING	13.9	THOMAS	20.0	SUMTER	20.8	TOWNS	26.3
* OCONEE	13.2	* SPALDING	17.6	TOOMBS	18.6	TALBOT	22.1	TREUTLEN	24.1
* PEACH	13.9	TIFT	16.1	WARE	19.6	TAYLOR	21.7	UNION	25.1
* RICHMOND	12.6	TWIGGS	17.4	WHITE	20.4	TROUP	21.6	UPSON	23.7
* ROCKDALE	11.0	* WALKER	17.5	WILKINSON	18.0	TURNER	21.7	WARREN	25.8
WHITFIELD	13.4	* WALTON	17.9	WORTH	18.4	WASHINGTON	21.6	WHEELER	26.3
		WAYNE	17.1			WEBSTER	20.9	WILCOX	26.1
								WILKES	24.0

TABLE 6. Total Dependency Ratio: 1980

LOW (28.9 to 56.9 percent)		BELOW AVERAGE (57.1 to 61.3 percent)		AVERAGE (61.4 to 65.8 percent)		ABOVE AVERAGE (65.9 to 70.6 percent)		HIGH (70.7 to 82.4 percent)	
BALDWIN	51.8	BANKS	61.2	* BARROW	64.2	APPLING	67.9	BAKER	72.6
* BIBB	57.0	BARTOW	61.4	BERRIEN	62.2	ATKINSON	68.6	BROOKS	80.5
BLECKLEY	55.9	* BUTTS	57.4	BRYAN	62.8	BACON	68.2	BURKE	74.6
BULLOCH	51.0	CAMDEN	59.7	CHATTOOGA	61.8	BEN HILL	69.4	CALHOUN	75.7
* CATOOSA	54.7	CARROLL	58.3	COFFEE	64.3	BRANTLEY	66.7	CANDLER	74.1
* CHATTAHOOCHEE	29.0	* CHATHAM	57.1	* COWETA	62.1	CLINCH	67.8	CHARLTON	71.5
* CLARKE	36.7	* CHEROKEE	58.9	CRAWFORD	63.2	COLQUITT	67.5	CLAY	76.8
* CLAYTON	49.4	DAWSON	58.2	* EFFINGHAM	62.5	COOK	70.4	DOOLY	78.4
* COBB	44.7	* DOUGHERTY	58.4	ELBERT	64.6	CRISP	70.2	EARLY	77.4
* COLUMBIA	52.9	* DOUGLAS	58.5	FANNIN	62.0	DECATUR	70.7	ECHOLS	71.1
* DADE	55.4	* FORSYTH	57.1	HARALSON	62.8	DODGE	69.2	GRADY	72.0
* DEKALB	45.0	FRANKLIN	60.9	HART	65.1	EMANUEL	70.1	GREENE	75.6
* FAYETTE	54.6	GILMER	60.3	JEFF DAVIS	63.0	EVANS	70.3	HANCOCK	76.4
FLOYD	56.6	GLYNN	57.7	JENKINS	65.7	GLASCOCK	69.5	IRWIN	72.1
* FULTON	51.5	GORDON	59.9	LAMAR	63.3	HEARD	66.1	JEFFERSON	75.5
* GWINNETT	51.5	HARRIS	59.0	LAURENS	65.2	JASPER	66.6	LANIER	71.7
HABERSHAM	52.4	* JACKSON	60.5	LINCOLN	63.8	JOHNSON	70.4	MACON	71.7
HALL	55.7	* LEE	58.1	* NEWTON	62.8	MARION	69.5	MILLER	71.6
* HENRY	56.6	LONG	60.7	OGLETHORPE	65.7	MCINTOSH	67.3	MITCHELL	73.1
* HOUSTON	49.5	* MADISON	59.6	PICKENS	61.4	MERIWETHER	68.8	QUITMAN	73.1
* JONES	56.9	* MCDUFFIE	60.6	PIKE	63.7	MORGAN	70.7	RANDOLPH	76.0
LIBERTY	43.0	MONROE	60.7	POLK	63.7	PIERCE	66.0	SCHLEY	76.4
LOWNDES	56.3	MONTGOMERY	60.5	* SPALDING	62.3	PULASKI	68.6	STEWART	74.1
LUMPKIN	50.1	MURRAY	59.3	THOMAS	65.1	SCREVEN	67.9	TALIAFERRO	82.4
* MUSCOGEE	51.9	* PAULDING	60.1	TROUP	64.8	SEMINOLE	69.6	TELFAIR	72.0
* OCONEE	55.6	* PEACH	57.4	UNION	64.9	SUMTER	66.8	TERRELL	73.2
* RICHMOND	49.6	PUTNAM	59.6	UPSON	64.2	TALBOT	67.4	TREUTLEN	73.8
* ROCKDALE	56.7	RABUN	60.9	* WALTON	65.8	TAYLOR	66.8	TURNER	75.9
TATTNALL	56.8	STEPHENS	60.0	WARE	64.4	TOOMBS	66.3	WARREN	74.3
TOWNS	56.1	TIFT	60.8	WAYNE	62.0	TWIGGS	66.3	WEBSTER	71.7
WHITFIELD	56.1	* WALKER	58.7	WILKES	65.5	WASHINGTON	68.7	WHEELER	78.4
		WHITE	57.7	WILKINSON	65.7	WORTH	66.4	WILCOX	70.7

* Metropolitan County

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